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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 57. Issued January 7, 1919.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman*; W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN, R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary*.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

October-November, 1918.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

The apparent eradication of the pink bollworm in Texas which has resulted from the radical clean-up work of the fall and winter of 1917–18, aided undoubtedly by the climatic conditions of that winter unfavorable to the insect, has led to a general demand on the part of the planters within the quarantined and proclaimed noncotton zones in southeastern Texas for permission to plant cotton under such restrictions as would seem to be necessary. Inasmuch as 95 per cent of these planters have cooperated heartily in the quarantine and clean-up work, and as no evidence has been discovered during the season of 1918 of infestation at any point within these districts by the pink bollworm, the permission for such planting under supervision seems to be fully justified. A plan has therefore been formulated under which the planting of cotton in 1919 will be permitted in the noncotton zones in Texas other than the border zone under the joint supervision of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture. The purpose of the plan is to secure authority in advance for the taking of any radical steps which may be necessary with respect to the plantings of 1919 to stamp out any infestation which may develop. From the present outlook, such infestation in 1919 is not, however, to be anticipated. The plan has been approved by the Federal Horticultural Board for this department and by the commissioner of agriculture for the State of Texas. The plan involves the execution of an agreement by the individual planters authorizing the proper authorities to take such steps as may prove necessary to eliminate any danger from possible infestation of the crop. It is believed that the majority of the planters concerned will sign this agreement, but the authorities of Texas propose also to take steps to secure an amendment to the present pink bollworm statute giving authority of law to enforce conditions similar to those outlined in this agreement relative to supervision of cotton planted within quarantined districts. In the meantime, as soon as this agreement has been executed with respect to the majority of the farmers in the quarantined areas involved the governor of Texas will be requested by the

commissioner of agriculture to withdraw the existing order as to the non-planting of cotton from these quarantined areas and substitute therefor permissive planting under the conditions of the plan of agreement.

The plan of agreement referred to drawn up by J. C. Wall of the attorney general's office of the State of Texas, is reproduced below.

PLAN OF AGREEMENT FOR PLANTING COTTON IN QUARANTINED AREAS OF TEXAS, SEASON 1919.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF———,

This instrument witnesseth:

If the commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas will recommend to the governor of the State of Texas that his proclamation prohibiting the growing of cotton in noncotton zones 2 and 3 be modified so that cotton may be grown within such zones under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture, and if the governor so modifies his proclamation, then in consideration thereof I, one of the signers of this instrument, do hereby solemnly covenant and agree to do and perform the following things:

I. I agree not to plant any seed originating within a quarantined or noncotton zone created under the provisions of an act passed by the third called session of the thirty-fifth legislature, the same being chapter 11 of the printed General Laws of said session.

II. I further agree that the commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas and any of his duly authorized agents may have full and free access to my fields so planted in cotton for the purposes of inspecting the plants, of supervising the gathering of the cotton, and supervising and directing the manner and method of destroying cotton plants and cotton bolls and of cleaning the grounds after the crops are gathered.

III. I do hereby further agree that I will constantly inspect cotton plants and bolls being grown by me, endeavor to ascertain whether the pink bollworm pest exists therein, and report the appearance of any such pest or of any infestation which resembles the pink bollworm pest to the commissioner of agriculture immediately after the same is discovered.

IV. I further agree to gather my crops immediately after the same mature, and immediately after the gathering of the crops to destroy the cotton plants and bolls and to thoroughly clean the ground in the manner and by the method directed by said commissioner of agriculture.

V. If at any time it shall be determined that the pink bollworm pest is present in any of its stages of development in my crops of cotton, I hereby agree that said commissioner of agriculture, or any of his agents or servants, may have full and free access to my said fields of cotton, and that he may destroy the growing crops or take such other steps as he may deem necessary to stamp out the infestation, and that I shall receive no compensation for any crops so destroyed. I furthermore agree to clean the ground after such destruction of the crops in the manner directed by the commissioner of agriculture, or to permit the commissioner of agriculture to do so or to have the work done at my own expense.

VI. I also covenant and agree that I will use all my influence to have other persons owning or cultivating lands within noncotton zones 2 and 3 to comply faithfully with the terms expressed in this agreement, and I further agree that if it shall come to my knowledge that the pink bollworm pest in any of its stages exists in any portion of said zones, or if a pest resembling the pink bollworm pest is discovered in any portion thereof, I will immediately report the same to said commissioner of agriculture.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand on this the —— day of ———, 1918.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE.

[Effective on and after June 1, 1919, and superseding the rules and regulations governing the importation of nursery stock into the United States which were promulgated to take effect on and after July 1, 1916.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, certain injurious insects and fungous diseases new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, which affect and are carried by nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the words "nursery stock and other plants and seeds" including, wherever used in this notice and the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, also field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction into the United States of injurious insect pests and fungous diseases, to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from the foreign countries and localities named, and from any other foreign locality or country.

On and after June 1, 1919, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from the above-named and all other foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

This quarantine shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, a list of which is given in Appendix A of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, nor to the importation by the United States Department of Agriculture of nursery stock and other plants and seeds for experimental or scientific purposes.

Done in the District of Columbia this 18th day of November, 1918.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37 GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

[Effective on and after June 1, 1919, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued governing the importation of nursery stock.]

Regulation 1.—*Definition.*

The words "nursery stock and other plants and seeds" are used throughout these rules and regulations in the same sense as in Notice of Quarantine No. 37.

REGULATION 2.—*Nursery stock and other plants and seeds for which permit is not required.*

The following classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds, not including, however, the particular nursery stock and other plants and seeds named in Appendix A, which are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations:

(1) Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes.
(2) Field, vegetable, and flower seeds.

REGULATION 3.—*Nursery stock and other plants and seeds for which permit is required.*

The following nursery stock and other plants and seeds, not including, however, those named in Appendix A, which are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, when free from sand, soil, or earth, may be imported from countries which maintain inspection (see Appendix C), under permit upon compliance with these regulations, but, where a particular purpose is specified, for that purpose and no other:

(1) Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus.
(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.
(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including manetti, multiflora, brier rose, and rosa rugosa.
(4) Nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation.
(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds specified in this regulation, from countries not maintaining inspection, may be made in limited quantities for experimental purposes only, under permit upon compliance with these regulations, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

REGULATION 4.—*Application for permits for importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds.*

Persons contemplating the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds[1] the entry of which is permitted under regulation 3 shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the exact designation of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds to be imported, the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments, but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received the importation will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

Permits are not required for nursery stock and other plants and seeds, not under quarantine or regulation, entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries.

Applications for permits to import nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which do not maintain inspection must contain a definite statement of the quantity to be imported.

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[1] A post-office order dated May 27, 1913, as amended Dec. 16, 1913, prohibits the importation by mail of all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds.

REGULATION 5.—*Delivery in bond pending receipt of permit will be allowed for shipments from countries maintaining inspection.*

If the required permit be not at hand upon arrival of a shipment from a country which maintains inspection, and such shipment meets the requirements of regulations 7 and 8, it may be delivered to the importer, consignee, or agent for the proper care thereof upon the filing of a bond with approved sureties in double the invoice value (but in no case less than $20), the condition of which shall be that the importation shall not be removed from the port of entry but shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 20 days from the date of arrival at the port, unless in the meantime the collector is presented with a proper permit; or, if the importer, consignee, or agent shall so elect, the goods may, so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, be retained in customs custody for a period not exceeding 20 days, pending the issuance of the permit, wholly at the risk and expense of the importer.

REGULATION 6.—*Issuance of permits.*

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

Permits shall be valid until revoked unless otherwise specified therein and will be issued for the ports of Boston, New York, Newark, San Francisco, Seattle, and such other ports as may from time to time be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board. The permit will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port for which it is issued.

REGULATION 7.—*Inspection, certification, and marking as a condition of entry.*

The importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which maintain inspection will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate, and unless each container bears a copy certificate, issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by the certificate have been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction and found, or believed to be, free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests. Nursery stock and other plants and seeds exported between October 1 and May 31 shall be inspected on or after the 1st of October, and those exported between June 1 and September 30 shall be inspected at the time of packing: *Provided,* That for tropical and semitropical countries, or for stock grown under glass, the inspection shall be at time of packing throughout the entire year.

Nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which do not maintain inspection shall not be delivered to the importer or consignee until they have been examined by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found to be free from plant diseases and insect pests, or, if infested, capable in the judgment of the inspector of being adequately safeguarded by disinfection. All importations under this paragraph must also comply with the disinfection requirement of regulation 9. Nursery stock and other plants and seeds inspected as provided herein, which are found to be carrying any plant disease or insect pest, and which, in the judgment of the inspector can not be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, shall be refused entry. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

If a package of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry includes any prohibited article, the entire package will be refused entry.

Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the number of the permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee.

REGULATION 8.—*Foreign certificate of inspection.*

Each certificate and copy certificate shall give the date of inspection; name of the grower or exporter; the district or locality and the country where

grown; and a statement that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been inspected by a duly authorized official and found, or believed to be, free from insect pests and plant diseases. The original certificate shall be signed and sealed by, and the copy certificate shall bear the seal of, a responsible inspection official for the country of origin.

Lists of officials in foreign countries authorized to inspect nursery stock and other plants and seeds, giving their names and official designations, will be furnished to collectors of customs through the Secretary of the Treasury.

REGULATION 9.—*Disinfection a condition of entry.*

Nursery stock and other plants and seeds imported under regulation 3 shall be subject as a condition of entry to such disinfection as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture. When disinfection is required, the nursery stock and other plants and seeds involved will be delivered to the permittee for disinfection upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, the condition of which shall be that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds shall be disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture; that no case or other container thereof shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of entry unless and until a written notice is given to such collector by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been properly disinfected; and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 40 days from arrival at the port of entry.

REGULATION 10.—*Notice of arrival by permittee.*

Immediately upon arrival of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds at the port of entry, the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, date of entry, name of ship or vessel, the country and locality where grown, name of the foreign shipper, number of cases and marks and numbers on cases, the general nature and quantity of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the port of entry, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of entry.

REGULATION 11.—*Notice of shipment by permittee.*

After entry of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds and before removal from the port of entry for each separate shipment or consignment thereof the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture in duplicate, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the date of entry, the port of entry, the customs entry number, name and address of the consignee to whom it is proposed to forward the shipment, the general nature and quantity of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the number of cases or other containers included in the shipment, and the case or container numbers and marks, together with the probable date of delivery for and route of transportation. A separate report is required for each ultimate consignee.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secetary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock and other plants and seeds are to be shipped. A list of such inspectors and officers is appended.

Should a consignee named in such a notice ship or deliver for shipment to any other State, Territory, or District such nursery stock and other plants or seeds before they have been inspected by a duly authorized State, Territorial, or District inspector or officer, he shall, prior to such shipment, give like notices to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock and other plants and seeds are to be reshipped.

Nursery stock and other plants and seeds which have been once inspected and passed by a duly authorized State, Territorial, or District inspector or other officer will be allowed to move interstate without restrictions other than those imposed on the interstate movement of domestic nursery stock.

REGULATION 12.—*Marking a condition of interstate shipment of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not inspected.*

No person shall ship or deliver for shipment from one State, Territory, or District of the United States into any other State, Territory, or District any imported nursery stock and other plants and seeds the case, box, package, crate, bale, or bundle whereof is not plainly marked so as to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown, unless and until such imported nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been inspected and passed by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States.

REGULATION 13.—*Cancellation of permits for violation of regulations.*

Permits may be canceled and further permits refused for the importation of the products of any grower or exporter who has violated the plant quarantine act or any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or for the importation of the products of any country whose inspection is found by the Federal Horticultural Board as the result of its examinations of importations therefrom to be merely perfunctory, or for the failure of a permittee to give any notice required by these rules and regulations, or for the giving of a false or incomplete notice or the mislabeling of any shipment with intent to evade any provision of the plant quarantine act or any rules and regulations thereunder.

REGULATION 14.

These regulations shall not apply to the importation by the United States Department of Agriculture of nursery stock and other plants and seeds for experimental or scientific purposes.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after June 1, 1919, and shall supersede the rules and regulations governing the importation of nursery stock into the United States, which were promulgated to take effect on and after July 1, 1916.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOVEMBER 18, 1918.

APPENDIX A.

The entry of the following plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted by specific quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force:

(*a*) Irish potatoes from all countries except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda. Irish potatoes may be imported from any foreign country into the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, for local use only, free from any restrictions under the plant quarantine act.

(*b*) Oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico.

(*c*) All five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

(*d*) Cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, from any foreign locality and country.

(*e*) Seeds of the avocado or alligator pear from Mexico and the countries of Central America.

(*f*) Living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof from all foreign countries. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

(*g*) All citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds from all foreign localities and countries.

(*h*) All pines not included in paragraph (*c*) from all European countries and localities.

(*i*) Seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays L.*) and the closely related plants including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands.

(*j*) All species and varieties of citrus fruits from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand) Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan) and the Union of South Africa.

(*k*) All varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities.

(*l*) All species or varieties of banana plants (*Musa* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities.

(*m*) Fruits of the avocado or alligator pear and avocada nursery stock less than 18 months of age from Mexico and the countries of Central America.

(*n*) Cotton from all foreign countries and localities.

(*o*) Cottonseed oil from Mexico and cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries.

(*p*) All varieties of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof, capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries.

Appendix B.

FORMS REQUIRED BY THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

[These will be furnished on application.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Application For Permit To Import Nursery Stock and Other Plants and seeds.

_____, 19__.

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

Sirs: A permit is requested for the importation of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds: [1]

_____

_____

_____

Name and address of exporter_____

Country where grown_____

Locality where grown_____

Port of entry_____

Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed_____

Very respectfully,

_____,
[Name of applicant.]

_____.
[Address.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Permit to Import Nursery Stock and Other Plants and Seeds.

[Valid until revoked.]

_____, 19__.

To the collector of customs, _____:

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry under the plant quarantine act,

---

[1] Exact designation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds to be imported. (If from a country which does not maintain inspection, the exact quantity to be imported must be given.)

approved August 20, 1912, of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds described below, in accordance with the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of quarantine No. 37 governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States, effective on and after June 1, 1919.[1]

Name and address of exporter_____

Country and locality where grown_____

Name and address of importer_____

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

_____,
Chairman of Board.

_____,
In Charge of Entry of Plants and Plant Products Under Restriction.

Customs Entry No.....

IMPORTER OR BROKER'S REPORT OF ARRIVAL OF NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS.

In accordance with section 2 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, and regulation 10 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of quarantine No. 37 governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States, approved November 18, 1918, the information provided for in this blank must be given to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., through the collector o customs where entry is made, immediately upon arrival of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds at the port of entry.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

....., ..., 19..
[Port of entry.]

THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The following nursery stock and other plants and seeds imported under Permit No. ....., shipped from ....., and consigned to.....
[Name of

....., arrived ....., 19.., on .....
importer or broker at port of entry.] [Name of

..... dock ....., or .....
vessel or steamship line.] [Name of railroad

.....
company.]

Country and locality where grown.....

Foreign shipper.....

Number of cases.....

Marks and numbers on cases.....

.....

[1] Exact designation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds to be imported.

Quantity.	Kinds of nursery stock and other plants and seeds.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Compared with invoice and found correct, except as noted.

..... [Deputy Collector.]

..... [Importer or broker at port of entry.]

Fumigation plant.....

..... [Address.]

Importer or Broker's Notice of Shipment of Nursery Stock and Other Plants and Seeds.

....., 19..

THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The nursery stock and other plants and seeds described below, imported under Permit No. ....., entered at the port of ....., ..., 19.. per steamship ....., are proposed to be shipped to ..... [Name of consignee.]

at ..... [Address.], on or about ....., 19..

via..... [Name of railroad or steamship line.]

Number of cases.....

Marks and numbers on cases.....

.....

Quantity.	Kinds of nursery stock and other plants and seeds.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

The above information is required in the case of each separate shipment.

..... [Name of importer or broker.]

..... [Address.]

Custom entry No. .....

Appendix C.

List of the Foreign Countries Which Have Provided for Inspection and Certification in Conformity With the Requirements of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912.

Australia.
Barbados.
Belgium.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
Canada.
Cuba.
Denmark.
England.
France.
Germany.
Guatemala.
Holland.
Hong Kong.
Ireland.
Italy—Province of Padova (Padua) only.
Jamaica.
Japan.
Leeward Islands:
- Antigua.
- St. Christopher-Nevis.
- Dominica.
- Montserrat.
- Virgin Islands.

Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.
New Zealand.
Philippine Islands.
Scotland.
Union of South Africa.
Spain.
Straits Settlements.
Switzerland.
Trinidad.
Wales.
Windward Islands:
- Granada.
- St. Lucia.
- St. Vincent.

State Inspection Officials.

Alabama: State horticulturist, Alabama State board of horticulture, Auburn Ala.

Alaska: Agronomist in Charge, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Sitka, Alaska.

Arizona: State entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Arkansas: State inspector, Fayetteville, Ark.

California: Horticultural quarantine officer, Room 11, Ferry Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Colorado: State entomologist, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

Connecticut: State entomologist, New Haven, Conn.

Delaware: Secretary, State board of agriculture, Dover, Del.

District of Columbia: United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board.

Florida: State plant board of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Georgia: State entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.

Guam: Special agent in charge, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, Island of Guam (via San Francisco).

Hawaii: Board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Idaho: State horticultural inspector, Boise, Idaho.

Illinois: Chief inspector, office State entomologist, Urbana, Ill.

Indiana: State entomologist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa: State entomologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Kansas, north: State entomologist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Kansas, south: State entomologist, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Kentucky: State entomologist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

Louisiana: Entomologist, State board of agriculture and immigration, Baton Rouge, La.

Maine: State horticulturist, Augusta, Me.

Maryland: State entomologist, College Park, Md.

Massachusetts: State nursery inspector, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.

Michigan: State inspector of nurseries, East Lansing, Mich.

Minnesota: State entomologist, St. Paul, Minn.

Mississippi: Entomologist, Agricultural College, Miss.

Missouri: Entomologist, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Montana: Montana State board of horticulture, Missoula, Mont.

Nebraska: State entomologist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

Nevada: Director, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nev.

New Hampshire: Deputy commissioner of agriculture, Durham, N. H.

New Jersey: State entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J.

New Mexico: Horticulturist, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, N. Mex.
New York: Commissioner of agriculture, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina: State entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota: Director, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, N. Dak.
Ohio: Chief inspector, Ohio department of agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.
Oklahoma: Secretary, State board of agriculture, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oregon: Secretary, State board of horticulture, Portland, Oreg.
Pennsylvania: Chief nursery inspector, Harrisburg, Pa.
Porto Rico: Entomologist, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture, Rio Piedras, P. R.
Rhode Island: Entomologist, Room 129, Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
South Carolina: State entomologist, Clemson College, S. C.
South Dakota: State entomologist, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.
Tennessee: State entomologist, Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas: Chief inspector of nurseries, Houston, Tex.
Utah: State crop pest inspector, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vermont: State nursery inspector, Burlington, Vt.
Virginia: State entomologist, Blacksburg, Va.
Washington: Commissioner of agriculture, Olympia, Wash.
West Virginia: State entomologist, Morgantown, W. Va.
Wisconsin: State entomologist, State Capitol, Madison, Wis.
Wyoming: Secretary, State board of horticulture, Laramie, Wyo.

LETTER RELATIVE TO PLANT IMPORTS FROM HOLLAND.

November 25, 1918.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 12 (TA 611.566/22), transmitting a copy of a note, with inclosures, handed to your department by the Netherlands chargé d'affaires of October 30, 1918, with reference to certain new restrictions to be imposed by this department on the importation of nursery stock, plants, and seeds.

The need of additional restrictions or prohibitions with respect to the entry of certain classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds on account of exceptional risks involved has been under consideration by this department for some time. There has further developed throughout this country a wide interest in this subject which has manifested itself in numerous requests for greater restriction on plant imports from official bodies representing the State departments of agriculture, the inspection officials of the States, entomological and phytopathological associations, forestry associations, etc.

As a basis for such needed additional quarantine restrictions a public hearing was conducted at this department, May 28, 1918, at which the whole subject was fully discussed with all of the interests concerned, including, in addition to those enumerated, both the importing nurserymen and seedsmen, as well as the producing nurserymen of the United States.

Following this hearing the experts of this department have given careful consideration to the restrictions which should be placed on the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States, and have been in consultation on the subject with the principal nursery and fruit-growing interests of this country.

As a result of this consideration it is now proposed to establish a quarantine, effective June 1, 1919, which shall restrict the entry of foreign plants and seeds for propagation substantially to field, vegetable, and flower seeds, certain bulbs, rose stocks, and fruit stocks, cuttings, and scions. The entry of these classes of plants is represented to be essential to the floriculture and horticulture of this country under existing conditions.

With respect to the actual condition of nursery stock hitherto received from Holland, it is only fair to state that there is every evidence that the Netherlands inspection service is doing its best to maintain a high standard of stock

and freedom from insect pests and diseases, and undoubtedly the Netherlands stock comes to this country in as good condition as that from any other foreign country. Notwithstanding this effort on the part of the Netherlands Government, a great many injurious insects have been found on stock imported from Holland since August, 1912, when the Federal quarantine act became effective. During this period of six years of enforcement of this act and inspection of imported plant materials no less than 148 different species of injurious insects have been collected on Holland nursery stock. Many of these are insects which have already become established in the United States, but many others are insects which have not been so established and which are new elements of danger to the horticulture and agriculture of this country. Most of these insects have been found on the aerial portion of the plants, such as leaf-feeding and wood-boring insects and scale insects. For example, the European tussock moth (*Notolophus antiqua*) has been found in connection with no less than 67 different shipments of plants from Holland, representing over 16 different kinds of ornamental plants. Similarly, many other injurious leaf-feeding insects have been collected on from one to many different shipments of plants.

This list of 148 different kinds of insects, many of which have been detected in from 1 to nearly 1,100 separate shipments, includes comparatively few of the soil-infesting species, because it has not been possible without destruction of the plants to disintegrate and make adequate examination of the soil imported with the balled and potted plants. The danger is probably much greater from such insects concealed in the soil than it is from the insects which are found on the aerial portion of the plants. There is risk of entry through the medium of such soil of a vast number of insects, many of which may have no relation to the plants imported, but are possibly important enemies of field crops, such as clover, alfalfa, and other forage crops and the grains. For example, there are more than a score of European weevils and root borers known to infest clover, alfalfa, and related plants. Several of these have already been introduced into this country and are now among our most serious forage insect pests. Examples of these are the alfalfa weevil now invading half a dozen States surrounding Utah, its point of introduction, and the cloverleaf weevil now widely distributed throughout the United States. Of the same nature are many insects likely to be brought in with soil which affect common truck crops. Several of these have already been introduced with plants imported with soil, such as the European mole cricket, the European earwig, and various wireworms. The list of such European truck crop insects possible of introduction with soil is a very long one. There are also many important European fruit insects which can be introduced with soil about the roots of nursery stock. These include apple, pear, and plum weevils, fruit and bud weevils, twig and stem borers, and various leaf-feeding insects which hibernate in the soil.

These possibilities are very large and are not theoretical, inasmuch as such new pests are constantly being thus introduced and established. A fairly casual examination of about two dozen balled plants made recently by one of our State inspectors resulted in securing over 20 different species of foreign insects in the soil about these plants.

The danger of introducing plant diseases is just as great if not greater than that of introducing new insect pests, and with respect to such diseases inspection is a safeguard of no importance. Very often these diseases are not discoverable by inspection or may develop to a visible stage only after a period of months or years after the plants have been imported. With respect to the risk of introduction of dangerous diseases from Europe it is significant that of the three serious forest diseases that have been imported into this country during the last 12 years two of them, the white-pine blister rust and the European poplar canker, have come from Europe, where both these diseases are well known, and in spite of the protection of the European inspection service.

After a careful consideration of this subject and of all possible alternatives, this department is forced to the conclusion that adequate protection of the great fruit and agricultural interests of this country fully warrant the proposed restrictions on plant imports. In taking this step this Government will be simply putting itself into more close alignment with similar action long since taken by Holland and other European countries.

Respectfully,

D. F. Houston,
Secretary.

DIGEST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF NURSERY STOCK.

By D. M. Rogers, *Assistant in Charge of Gipsy Moth Quarantine and Inspection.*

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This digest has been prepared by Mr. D. M. Rogers, assistant in charge of gipsy moth quarantine and inspection, to meet the need for condensed information relative to the Federal, State, and Canadian laws and regulations governing the interstate shipment of nursery stock, or the entry of such stock into Canada. The information made available in this bulletin is to meet almost daily requests from nurserymen throughout the country for information as to such requirements. Mr. Rogers has submitted his digest of these laws to the chief inspectors of the several States of the United States, and it has been corrected by them. This digest is, therefore, undoubtedly substantially accurate, but the department can assume no responsibility for such accuracy, inasmuch as these laws and regulations are subject to frequent modification and change. This analysis, therefore, should be used merely as a guide to shippers of nursery stock and not in any sense as taking the place of the full text of Federal or State quarantine laws and regulations with respect to the movement of nursery stock.—C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.*

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR SHIPPERS OF NURSERY STOCK.

This digest is compiled in order to reduce within the smallest compass for convenient reference the laws and regulations affecting the shipment of nursery stock. It does not give the text of the laws. This may be obtained together with such detailed information as may be required by addressing the proper official in each State.

To illustrate the use of the digest, assume that you have plants to ship to Delaware; referring to Delaware on the list of States, it is seen that requirements 1, 7, 26, and 31 must be complied with if there is expectation of delivery of the shipment without delay.

Through ignorance or neglect of regulations many shipments of valued if not valuable plants are destroyed each season. Such shipments are usually "condemned and burned."

In most States the shipment of plants from one place to another within the State is restricted. It is assumed that shippers are familiar with local regulations. Dealers and agents (who are not growers) must file affidavits, pay for license, and are otherwise restricted in many States.

As commonly used the term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Shippers should see that nursery stock is securely packed. Some States require packages tight enough to prevent escape of any pest—insect or disease.

Be sure that tags are securely attached to packages, as the presence of certificates is a condition of entry in most States.

In many States trasportation companies are required to notify State inspectors of each shipment of nursery stock brought into the State and in several States shall not deliver to consignee until examined. In some States the consignee must notify the State inspector of receipt of nursery stock from another State or country.

Nursery stock may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects, and the parcel containing such stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender.

Parts of each of the New England States which are infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth are quarantined by the Federal Horticultural Board. Notice No. 33 and map issued define areas. Nursery stock and other products are forbidden to be moved out of the areas until inspected and certified.

Federal Horticultural Board Quarantine No. 26 prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant, and goosebery plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Imported nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. Importation by mail is forbidden.

Many foreign countries prohibit or restrict the entry of nursery stock, seeds, bulbs, fresh fruits, and vegetables; the barrels, boxes, sacks, and packing material used with such shipments also come under the ban in some countries. Owing to the difficulty of keeping posted regarding all such decrees, shippers should be careful to inform themselves before forwarding.

KEY TO REGULATIONS.

Alabama: State horticulturist, Auburn. 1, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 27, 29.
Arizona: State entomologist, Phoenix. 1, 7, 8, 19, 20, 23, 29, 30, 37, 38.
Arkansas: Chief inspector, Little Rock. 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20, 24, 36.
California: Horticultural quarantine office, Ferry Building, San Francisco.. 5, 7, 8, 9, 15, 19, 23, 29, 30, 31, 38.
Colorado: State entomologist, Agriculture College, Fort Collins. 1, 3, 19, 20, 23.
Connecticut: State entomologist, New Haven. 1.
Delaware: State board of agriculture, Dover. 1, 7, 26, 31.
District of Columbia: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington.
Florida: Nursery inspector, Gainesville. 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 29, 36, 37, 38.
Georgia: State entomologist, Atlanta. 1, 9, 10, 13, 23, 33, 36.
Idaho: State horticultural inspector, Boise. 4, 7, 8, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 30, 31.
Illinois: Chief inspector, office State entomologist, Urbana. 1, 7, 8, 31.
Indiana: State entomologist, Indianapolis. 1, 9, 14, 16, 32.
Iowa: State entomologist, State College, Ames. 1, 9.
Kansas (north): Entomologist, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan. 1, 31.
Kansas (south): Entomologist, University of Kansas, Lawrence. 1, 31.
Kentucky: State entomologist, Experiment Station, Lexington. 1, 4, 7, 20, 33.
Louisiana: State entomologist, Baton Rouge. 1, 9, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 29, 33.
Maine: State horticulturist, Augusta. 1, 19, 26, 32.
Maryland: State entomologist, College Park. 1, 7, 20, 31.
Massachusetts: State nursery inspector, Statehouse, Boston. 19.
Michigan: State inspector of nurseries, E. Lansing. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 19, 22, 26, 31, 35.
Minnesota: State entomologist, St. Anthony Park. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 31, 35.
Mississippi: Nursery inspector, Agricultural College. 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29.
Missouri: Entomologist, University of Missouri, Columbia. 1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 15, 19, 20, 25, 26.
Montana: State board of horticulture, Missoula. 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 28, 31, 37, 38.
Nebraska: State entomologist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. 1, 7, 31.
Nevada: Director, experiment station, Reno. 1, 7, 31.
New Hampshire: State nursery inspector, Durham. 2, 31.
New Jersey: Chief nursery inspector, New Brunswick. 1, 6, 19, 24, 33.
New Mexico: Horticulturist, Experiment Station, State College. 19, 31.
New York: Chief, Bureau of plant industry, Albany. 19, 32.
North Carolina: State entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh. 1, 9, 20, 33.
North Dakota: Director, experiment station, Agricultural College. 1, 31.
Ohio: Chief inspector, department of agriculture, Columbus. 2, 7, 19, 25.
Oklahoma: State entomologist, Stillwater. 1, 9, 15, 17, 23, 26, 31, 37.
Oregon: State board of horticulture, Portland. 4, 7, 8, 19, 30, 31, 34, 37.
Pennsylvania: Chief nursery inspector, Harrisburg. 1, 9, 14, 32.

Rhode Island: State nursery inspector, room 129, Statehouse, Providence. 1, 9, 19.
South Carolina: State entomologist, Clemson College. 9, 10, 22, 24, 33.
South Dakota: Entomologist, State College, Brookings. 1, 9, 16, 19, 31.
Tennessee: Entomologist, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 31.
Texas: Chief inspector of nurseries, Houston. 1, 9, 10, 14, 16, 20, 26.
Utah: State crop pest commission, Salt Lake City. 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 31.
Vermont: State nursery inspector, Burlington. 1, 7, 32.
Virginia: State entomologist, Blacksburg. 1, 9, 10, 14, 16.
Washington: Commissioner of agriculture, Olympia. 14, 19, 31, 38.
West Virginia: State entomologist, Morgantown. 10, 14, 16, 31.
Wisconsin: State entomologist, State capitol, Madison. 1, 9, 14, 26, 32.
Wyoming: State board of horticulture, Laramie. 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 31.
Canada: Dominion entomologist, Ottawa, Canada. 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 20, 31.

ANALYSIS OF REGULATIONS.

1. Each shipment must bear a valid certificate of inspection issued by the State from which shipment is made. (Federal inspectors' certificate is sufficient in some States.)
2. Each shipment must bear either a valid certificate of inspection or an affidavit that stock has been fumigated.
3. Each shipment must bear a certificate of fumigation. (Usually refers only to stock subject to attack of San Jose scale.)
4. Each shipment must bear a statement of nature and quantity of contents.
5. Each shipment must bear invoice of stock therein.
6. Each shipment must bear statement whether or not stock has been fumigated.
7. Each shipment must be plainly marked with name and address of both shipper and consignee.
8. Each shipment must bear statement showing State in which plants were grown.
9. Shipper, before sending stock, must file with proper official of this State a signed copy of his State certificate (and affidavit in a few States).
10. Shippers must secure tags from proper official of this State and attach one to each shipment sent here.
11. Shippers must send duplicate invoice to proper official of this State.
12. Shippers must notify inspector of this State in advance of shipment, stating kind of stock, probable date of delivery, name, and railroad station of consignee.
13. Shippers must file signed agreement to fumigate all stock shipped into this State.
14. Shippers must take out nurseryman's or dealer's license before shipping into this State.
15. Shippers must secure permit to ship stock into this State.
16. Shippers must pay license fee.
17. Shippers must file bond.
18. All nursery stock will be disinfected or treated on arrival.
19. All shipments of living plants are subject to inspection on arrival. If infested or infected may be destroyed or returned.
20. Shipments which do not comply with regulations may be returned or destroyed.
21. All nursery stock which will stand it must be defoliated before shipment.
22. All fruit stock and host plants of San Jose scale must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipment.
23. Nursery stock includes all living plants or parts of plants for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds.
24. Nursery stock includes all field-grown plants except herbaceous annuals.
25. Nursery stock includes all plants except vegetables and greenhouse stock.
26. Strawberry plants are nursery stock.
27. Entry prohibited of all citrus stock for planting or propagation unless completely defoliated and fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. Inspection certificate must state that stock has been defoliated and fumigated.
28. Entry prohibited of nursery stock from localities infested with alfalfa weevil. (Only restricted in Montana.)

29. Entry prohibited of citrus nursery stock. (Also olive in Arizona.) (May get permit for entry in Louisiana; stock other than citrus from nurseries where citrus canker exists is prohibited in Louisiana.)
30. Entry prohibited of peach, nectarine and apricot stock from localities where peach yellows and peach rosette are known to exist.
31. Entry prohibited of all five-leafed pines, currants, and gooseberries. (Illinois issues permits for entry from some sections.)
32. Entry prohibited of all five-leafed pines. (Maine issues permits for entry from some sections.)
33. Entry prohibited of all five-leafed pines and black currants.
34. Entry prohibited of all nursery stock from gipsy moth and brown-tail moth areas.
35. Entry prohibited or restricted of *Berberis vulgaris*.
36. Sweet potato quarantine. Write for particulars.
37. Do not ship fruit, seeds or vegetables to this State without making inquiry of State inspector.
38. Following provisions adopted. Any State may, to prevent the introduction or dissemination of pests injurious to agriculture through the mails, provide at State expense for terminal inspection of plants and plant products as shown in a list submitted by the State and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is unlawful (fine not more than $100) to deposit in the United States mails packages of plants or plant products addressed to any place within a State maintaining such inspection without marking so that its contents may be known from the outside. Clean products or those disinfected may be remailed after inspection to destination. If infected and incapable of disinfection, they may be returned to the sender at his expense or destroyed by State. (See Postal Laws and Regulations, Order 8760, sec. 478¼, Apr. 2, 1915.)

Nursery stock may enter Canada only at:

Vancouver, British Columbia, from October 1 to May 1.
Niagara Falls, Ontario, from October 1 to May 15.
St. John, New Brunswick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, North Portal, Saskatchewan, } March 15 to May 15 and October 7 to December 7.
Digby, Nova Scotia, Truro, Nova Scotia, } For N. S. only, March 15 to May 15 and October 7 to December 7.
Windsor, Ontario, St. Johns, Quebec, } March 15 to May 15 and September 6 to December 7.

Shipments of nursery stock for British Columbia which enter at any port, except Vancouver, shall be forwarded in bond for inspection at that port.

Importation of nursery stock through the mails is forbidden.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases.

Cotton—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 33: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 35: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside the townships of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, Burlington County, New Jersey, of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 36: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of corn fodder or corn stalks, whether used for packing or otherwise, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, and corn cobs, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratœ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca, Chionachne,* and *Sclerachne,* on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus, fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoca batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae.*)

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), from all foreign

countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing-rod, furniture-making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations (effective on and after June 1, 1919): Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following plants for propagation is permitted under restriction: Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; rose stocks, including manetti, multiflora, brier rose, and rosa rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds; seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots. (These regulations will remain in force until June 1, 1919. See Quarantine No. 37.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or

maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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